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than the *Encyclopedia of Evidence*. Other subjects may be only infrequently touched by the general practitioner, but in every case questions of evidence will and must arise. The subjects treated in these two volumes are as follows: Fraud, Fraudulent Conveyances, Gaming, Gifts, Grand Jury, Guaranty, Guardian and Ward, Habeas Corpus, Handwriting, Hearsay, Highways, Homesteads and Exemptions, Homicide, Husband and Wife, Identity, Impeachment of Witnesses, Incest, Infants, Injunction, Injuries to Person, Insanity, Insolvency, Insurance, Intent, Interest, Interpreter, Intoxicating Liquors, Intoxication, Judgments, Judicial Notice.

The American State Reports, containing the Cases of General Value and Authority subsequent to those contained in the "American Decisions" and the "American Reports," decided in the Courts of Last Resort of the several States. Selected, Reported, and Annotated by A. C. Freeman. Volume 105. Bancroft-Whitney Company, Law Publishers and Law Book Sellers, San Francisco, 1905.

It seems superfluous to say anything in praise of the American State Reports. They are so firmly established in the esteem of the bench and the bar that it is hardly necessary to do more than to call attention to the wisdom used by its editor in selecting the subjects to be treated in the volume under review. His first monographic note treats of the Necessary Parties to Proceedings in Mandamus. The other subjects dealt with are: Who Are Bound by a Judgment for or against a Municipal or Other Governmental Body or Its Officers; Rights and Liabilities of Assignees of Bills of Lading (to which subject nearly fifty pages are devoted); The Contract of Guaranty; Urging or Coercing Verdict; The Duties of Saving Banks to Their Depositors; Quitclaim Deed; Who Are Guests at Inns; Where Evidence of Other Crimes Is Admissible in Criminal Proceedings.

A Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the Action of Ejectment and Statutory Substitutes, by George W. Warvelle, LL. D., Author of *A Treatise on Abstracts of Title*, *The Law of Vendor and Purchaser*, *Principles of Real Property*, etc. T. H. Flood & Co., Chicago, 1905.

The subject of Ejectment, around which there grew such a mass of intricate learning (now happily obsolete), receives in the book under review a clear and concise treatment by one whose reputation as a student of real estate law has already been established by his well-known works. We believe we are correct in saying that New York was the first state to seek to simplify the very intricate common law action of ejectment. Virginia and Massachusetts soon followed and today chapter 124 of the Code of Virginia is substantially the law of ejectment in a large number of the states. It is said that so

intricate was the learning on the subject at common law that it took nearly four hundred years of effort on the part of the courts and Parliament of England to bring the action to a simpler and more effective form. There are yet many lawyers who still insist that the action of ejectment is complicated and inefficient, but such an opinion is not shared by Judge Phlegar, the able president of the Virginia Bar Association as is shown by his recent address before the Association. But whether the present condition of the law on the subject is satisfactory or not it is quite evident from an examination of Mr. Warvelle's book that at least one student of the law has mastered the subject.

A Treatise on the Law of Domestic Relations. By Joseph R. Long, Professor of Law in Washington & Lee University. St. Paul: Keefe-Davidson Co., 1905, pp. XIV, 1-455.

Although this book has been written primarily for the class room, and its merits are such as to recommend it to the teacher of law, still its clearness of statement and thorough analysis make it a useful hand book for the lawyer.

The style is good, and on many subjects it furnishes interesting reading. While it does not pretend to take the place of larger treatises like Bishop's and others, nor to furnish all the authorities, it goes sufficiently into detail to illustrate the general principles of the law, as well as to put the student upon a line of inquiry which will lead him to the development of nearly any subject arising under the law of domestic relations.

The book is divided into, Part I., Husband and Wife; Part II., Parent and Child; Part III., Guardian and Ward; Part IV., Infancy.

The subject of master and servant, which is generally treated in books of this character, is omitted, because of the fact that the law relating thereto as a purely domestic relation is of small importance, and generally found discussed in other branches of the law.

We welcome this book as the forerunner of a series of texts about to be issued by Virginia authors, and we hope that its followers will reach the standard set in the first of the series.